Mashington Sentinel.

EDITED BY BEVERLEY TUCKER AND CH. MAURICE

SMITH

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1856. SENATOR TOOMBS'S LECTURE IN

We regret that we are not able, in this day's issue of the Sentinel, to publish Senator Toombs's lecture in Boston. We received, yes terday, but too late for publication, a corrected copy of it. We shall endeavor to present to able address.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

We, on Thursday, published a list of the standing committees of the House, but we had not the space to comment on them as we desired

It was, of course, to be expected that as the Black Republicans had the ascendancy in the House and elected their Speaker, they would have the command of the standing committees. It is the policy and the right of the controlling party in the National Legislature to appoint men of its own views and opinions to the high places on these committees. In many instances good men, of sound politics, of large information, and great experience, have been superseded, by others of unsound politics, of little information, and less experience; but, whilst we lament, we cannot condemn, the new Speaker for this action. It is the settled policy of all political parties, to give to their own men the leading positions in the commit-

In comparing the committees, appointed by the new Speaker, with those appointed in the last Congress, we discover many sad and striking changes. We find that some of the ablest men in Congress have been put low down on the committees which they have hitherto controlled, and that others have been left out of the lists of those committees on which they have served with signal distinc-

But we must all bow to the fate of war, and succumb to that rather mercenary doctrine in American politics, "to the bictors belong the spoils." Indeed, now that the election of Speaker is over, and now that the committees have been appointed, and now that Freesoilism and Black Republicanism have obtained ascendancy in the House of Representatives, we incline to the belief, as we have heretofore indicated, it is better that they should have the sway, having the majority, than that the Democracy, a minority, should have acquired it. It is the first time that Ab litionism has been dominant in our National Legislature, and it is meet and fit that it should have full sway. Let it work its spite. Let it do its utmost to advance its own pernicious schemes and nefa- by applicants for the office of Chaplain to

The real, special, and particular knowledge of the aims and ends of Abolitionism has hitherto been pretty much confined to the States in which they live, but now, for the first time, the Abolitionists are figuring, under the name of Black Republicanism, in the national arene, and everybody who reads, or looks, or listens, will fully know and completely understand them and their purposes. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the country that it is so.

If the Democrats had acquired the control of the Speakership and the committees, they, no doubt, would have been held responsible for the action of Congress. Their enemies would have attempted to saddle on them the responsibility of every sin and the blame of every enormity. Now, their skirts are clear.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The great and paramount influence which the Democratic party has exercised and will continue to exert over the destinies of this na- tempt to disguise these motives, but such attion, renders it a matter of the first importance | tempts are idle and futile. that its efficiency be retained unimpaired. All minor matters, all personal claims and grievances must be submerged in the general welfare of this great conservative, yet progressive

It is the great prerogative of a dominant to strict accountability, so that he who is highest shall feel that he is not exempt, and shall know that dereliction of duty, wandering from the acknowledged pathways of Democracy, and, above all, a subserviency to expediency and a resort to equivocal positions, will surely amples to the nation. bring down upon him rebuke. Weakness in faith and toleration of heresies by any of its standard bearers are inadmissible, and will surely be marked by the choicest spirits of the party.

Thus, it happened, at the beginning of the last Congress, that the course of the Administration and its appointments and its interference in State politics, by which a Buffalo platform party was foisted into high places in the Democratic party, without a sufficient test of a return to orthodoxy, gave umbrage to many sound Democrats, who, fearing the consequences of this course, were unwilling to endorse in it the Executive action; and, in order to show that the Democratic party, as a unit, did not concur in the course pursued, they took occasion to defeat the organ of these appointments and of that course of policy, and to elect as printer to the Senate the Editor of a paper known to be sound in these matters and on all State-right principles.

The result showed the wisdom of this course For, at the very first test, these mushroom re pentants to Democracy filed off, and bargained with the Executive for the right of treason, and still to remain in the Democratic ranks. by electing, as Printer to the House, the Editor of the Executive. The Executive clemency towards these bands of spoil-dealers was thrown away, they have continued false ever since, and, by consequence, lost for the Democracy every Northern State. The Executive being thus left without a single State at the North, found it necessary to turn to the neglected South, which had presented an al most unbroken front, and, throwing away the ambiguous standards which allured Nebraska and Anti-Nebraska men, indiscriminately to range under them, to unfurl a banner which allured beneath its folds only genuine Democracy, National Democracy, Constitutional Democracy, and, swearing fealty to it, called a new rally, repudiating the beresies of the Wisconsin, on the 4th.

ZUTZBURT R PARORY

Barnburners, and abandoning its own errorr. With this change of front, these Democrats who had steadily discountenanced all these heresies, manifested a disposition to give to the Executive every opportunity of restoring the unity of the party by a close adherence, here after, to the principles laiddown in the inaugural and in the last annual message. This course, on the part of the Executive, in returning to the true faith, removed the cause which led to a discredit of the Executive by the discarding of its organ in the last Congress. And as the Executive conceived that the election of its organ now, would give the sanction of the party to his new pledges of fealty, it was our readers in the next issue of our paper this deemed only proper to indulge him. The Administration will receive a cordial support so long as it adheres to its new pledges, none being more willing to give it than those who hitherto felt themselves compelled to differ from the Executive. This support is independent of the question of election to the next Presidency, and in no wise commits any one on that subject. While the Administration is entitled to cordial support, while it is true to the Democracy, it is yet a question very far from being settled, whether the errors, the dangerous errors of the Administration, are of a nature to allow full confidence to be again reposed for a new term, in preference to the selection of one of faith unsuspected of action at all times good and true. The defeat of the Editor of this paper flowed

from the above causes, and from no diminutio of confidence in the political integrity of the columns of this paper. On the contrary, no only did those who have hitherto supported it bare testimony to it, but the warmest supporters of the Executive organ gave its or hodoxy their most emphatic endorsement.

We trust therefore that although we shall ot receive reward as does the organ, that nevertheless, we shall do good yeoman ser vice to the Democracy, and by holding out before the people and its representatives at Cincinnati the cardinal principles of Democracy, they can bring all aspirants to the test of the plummet and the level, and select him whose whole career best conforms to them.

CHAPLAIN TO THE HOUSE OF REP. RESENTATIVES.

"GENTLEMEN: It was with deep regret 1 read in your issue of to-day that my name had been presented, among many others, in connection with the office of Chaplain to the House of Representatives. While I do not doubt that the honorable gentleman who proposed it was actuated by the kindest motives towards me, yet, in my judgment, it will have tendency to do me injury, as suggesting that it was done at my desire or solicitation. beg permission to state to my friends, through the medium of your journal, that the presenta tion of my name was entirely without my con sent, desire, or suggestion, and that I have not the slightest personal acquaintance with the gentleman who proposed it. I am strongly convinced that the means adopted of late years Congress, in electioneering for votes, &c., have brought odium and contempt upon the sacred office of a minister of Christ, and have rendered the honor of an election a doubtful one; while they go very far to deprive the Chaplain

of his proper moral and religious influence "Feb. 14. GEORGE D. CUMMINS"

After the adjournment of the last Congress, we wrote on the subject of the chaplaincy to Congress, and expressed, perhaps, much to the horror of many estimable and pious people, the opinion that the chaplaincy to Congress was a humbug. We endeavored to show that such an office was, in all its influences, most pernicious and corrupting to ministers of the pure and holy gospel.

When preachers want the chaplaincy, what do they want it for? Is it that they may pray the block called the "City Market," which is for Congress? That they could do, if they were private ministers and not the elected chaplains. No: they want it for the distinct tion and the money it brings. They may at-

For religion we have as much respect as any man on earth, but piety is one thing and estate, and it is very questionable whether the heirs ever receive even \$10,000 in the aggreambition another. Yet, when we say this, we do not mean to assert, even to intimate, that a preacher is not and should be a man. We do not mean that he is or should be free from party, based on principle, to hold its members human feelings, human aspirations, and human ambitions. The best of us are but men. What we mean is, that they should practice self-denial, and stifle all those passions and propensities which, if indulged, would unfit them for the leadership of flocks, and for ex-

> We know that the chaplaincy to the two Houses of Congress is as much sought after as any office in the gift of that body. Party politics are even introduced into these canvasses.

Against political parsons we feel it our duty to make war; against any system that tends to build up political parsons, we feel that it is our duty to make the same war. Politics and religion should never be connected.

If Congress needs prayers, as we fear Congress does, there are a plenty of pious people who pray to the great God of this universe to direct its deliberations and action, without money! If Congress needs additional help, it need not expect to get it by paying God either mediately or immediately.

In conclusion, we must render the tribute of our approbation to the distinguished divine who wrote the above letter. It is extracted from the National Intelligencer.

A Slave Case in the Supreme Court.

An important slave case from Missouri is now before the United States Supreme Court. The points particularly in issue are, first, the right of citizens of slaveholding States to carry their slaves into non-slaveholding States for a temporary sojourn there, without the loss of their right of property in such slaves; and next, the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, as involved in the question of the right of Congress to legislate with reference to slavery in the United States territories. The Union says the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, one of the counsel engaged in the case, spoke at great length on Wednesday, and with more than his accustomed ability. His masterly and elaborated argument against the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise was listened to with the most profound atten-

_* Hon. Benjamin C. Eastman, ex-member of Congress, died at his residence at Plattsville.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE EAST was interrupted by Mr. McCoun, before leaving SUMATRA, THE MOLUCCAS, AND

ing in India, the British and other foreign post-age, on letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, whether transmitted via Southampton or via Marseilles. In the British mail; hereafter, the United States postage only should be pre-paid in this country on letters for

the East Indies to be transmitted by either of the above routes, viz: five cents the single rate, when the Atlantic conveyance is by British has been been been been by British in the Assembly this morning the first dash packet, and twenty one cents when by United States packet. Owing to a reduction of twelve cents in the

British postage beyond England, which took place on the 1st of February, instant, the single rates of letter postage between the United States and Java, Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, the Moluccas, and the Phillipine Islands, will hereafter be as follows:

To Java via Southampton, 33 instead of 45 cents the half ounce; and via Marseilles, 53 nstead of 65 cents the quarter ounce, and 63 instead of 75 cents the half ounce, pre-payment

To Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, the Moluccas nd the Phillipine Islands, the rate will be 41 instead of 53 cents when sent via Southampon, and 61 instead of 73 cents the quarter ounce, or 71 instead of 83 cents the half onnce when sent by closed mail via Marseilles, prepayment also required.

The rates above mentioned as chargeable on etters for the Island of Java, will provide for their conveyance by British packet as far as Singapore, but they will afterwards be subject to a Netherland rate of postage on account of the conveyance from Singapore to Java. By the Prussian closed mail the rates to hese countries remain unchanged.

From the National Intelligencer of vesterday ATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA,

CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON. The steamship Northern Light, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last from San Juan, brings San Francisco papers of as late a date as the 21st ultimo.

Everything remains quiet in Nicaragua. Gen. Walker has now about 1,000 men with bim. President Rivas issued a decree on the 22d ult., suspending all official communication with the minister of the United States, and re calling Parker H. French.

The Costa Rica papers give anything but a glowing picture of affairs in Nicaragua. The order said to reign in Granada, says the Sar Jose Journal, is nothing more nor less than the ruin of its commerce and inauguration of reign of terror. The prisoners serving as ostages have been given up, it is true, but a ontribution of \$100,000 has been levied on the richest inhabitants, and some thousands of dollars have been extorted besides from each of the rich houses in Granada."

The journal from which we make the above extract is informed that the militia of Costa Rica, to the number of 5,000 men, has been ordered out, in consequence of the alarm produced by Walker's operations in Central America. The republics of Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador are all in a warlike attitude.

The California News. Under date of the 21st ultimo, the San Fran cisco correspondent of the Journal of Com-

merce writes as follows: The two great features in the way of news since the departure of the steamers a fortnight since, are : First, the sale of the real estate belonging to the late Captain Folsom, which took place at Musical Hall, under the supervision of the executors. Selover, Sinton & Cobb were the auctioneers. Two days were consumed,

valued at \$50,000. The gross amount of the sale was \$607.605. ince then, two days have been occupied at Sacramento in selling town lots in the so-called city of Folsom, where is to be the depot of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company. The entire property thus far sold is not sufficient to discharge the present indebtedness of the

The executors' charges, up to the 1st o December, are stated in the Bulletin "to be \$38,000; and it is supposed that the three executors will pocket each one hundred thousand lollars for their services in settling up the estate." In selling the property, they simply sell all Folsom's "right, title, and interest,"

only giving quit-claim deeds of the property. The lawyers' fees are said to amount \$36,000. The property was mortgaged for \$400,000 during the life of Folsom, at a heavy ate of interest, which has been rapidly accumulating since his death. Hence the anxiety to sell the property, ere the interest consumed all, as also to close out the property prior to a judgment being obtained by the government the said claim being estimated at \$200,000. Moneyed men, who are posted, informed the writer hereof that the estate must produce net seven hundred thousand dollars, in order to pay off all the claims.

The second item of importance is the result of the trial of Charles Cora for the murder of General Richardson. The jury was composed of merchants of high character and standing who, after being out two nights and part of two days, could not agree, and were discharged four were for a verdict of manslaughter, six fo murder, and two for acquittal. An attempt was made to bribe one of the

urymen for \$1,000, which was spurned, and the miscreant arrested, fined \$500, and imprisoned five days.

It is our painful duty to record the death of William D. M. Howard, in this city, January 19, aged thirty-six years, one of the oldest and influential residents of San Francisco. Captain Howard came to California as early as 1839 as a supercargo in a ship from Boston.

Dr. Poet, whom he leaves with two small Mr. Howard leaves an immense estate, unencumbered. He was probably the richest man ever deceased in California.

Senatorial Election There seems to be very little prospect of the present Legislature electing a United States Senator in the place of Hon. W. M. Gwin. The Sacrameto correspondent of the Alta California writes on the 10th ultimo:

In the Senate this morning the most important movement was an effort to fix a day for the meeting of a joint convention to elect a Senator in the place of the Hon. William M. Gwin. The day named was Tuesday, January 15, at 12 o'clock, m. The resolution was offered by Mr. Ferguson, of Sacramento, when it was thought the Senate was about to adjourn, and, consequently, all the members were not

Mr. Mandeville immediately moved an adjournment; a division was called, and the chair (Mr. Coffroth) announced the vote to be 5 in favor of, and 14 against the motion. He

Mr. Coffroth ruled the call good, and Mr. Rust took an appeal upon the matter of fact that the as made for a

Upon the motion to adjourn and the subsequent motions, both Mr. Barton and Mr. Wilson voted with the Democrats. The motion to

was made at the senatorial question. Mr. Kelly, of Plumas, introduced a joint resolution that, the Senate concurring, the two houses go into joint convention on Monday, the 14th of January next, at 12 o'clock. m., for the purpose of electing s senator in place of Dr. Gwin. It was found necessary to strike out the word "next;" and objections having been raised by some of the democratic members, the matter was laid over, under the rule. It may be called up at

The Indian war in Oregon-more fighting. The following is the war news, which we

ake from the Oregonian of December 23d: The steamer Belle has just arrived with news to December 15, p. m., being seven days later news. The brief import of the news is that the Indians commenced another attack on the Oregon mounted volunteers on the morning of the 9th. We copy from a letter of our correscondent, who is in command of a company: Dec. 9th .- The battle again commenced the same ground of the day previous, which was a hot contest until dark. Our loss was, in wounded, Ira Allen, company F, and John Smith, company I. On the 10th the fight commenced still more desperately on the part of the enemy, and, if possible, with more determination on the part of our troops to drive the enemy entirely from the field. Before day they had fallen back to the ground occupied by them the night of the first day's fight, evidently badly whipped. Our loss was, in wounded, only one, Lieut. Sheppard, company F. In the evening Captain Cornelius, with company D, and part of Vambill company, arrived. On the morning of the 11th the hills any plain, instead of being covered with the dusky forms of our savage foe, were bare—not an Indian in sight. All the disposable force went in pursuit, but re-turned on the evening of the third day without being able to overtake the flying enemy.

I will not anticipate the official report by particularizing the stations and deeds of valor of the different companies or of individuals, out must say that I have three times before stood on the battle-field, where contending housands were engaged, and I never saw braver or more determined men engaged in leadly strife. There were not less than eight aundred warriors against us, occupying ground of their own choice; a part of them among the trees and dense undergrowth along the river, and the others extending their line across the plain in the sage and sand hillocks; the remainder in the ravines and on the rolling hills to the northward.

Jesse Flemming, of company A, died of his wounds of the 13th, making our total of killed, one captain, one lieutenant, and thirteen privates. Total in killed and wounded, twenty-

The loss of the enemy is very great, according to their own admission; I think from 70 to 80 killed and as many more wounded, not less than one hundred, and fifty in all. Peu-peumox-mox is dead. Stock Whitley shot in the neck and through the hips and many of their most influential and brave warriors killed. I believe they have received a blow from which they can never recover. The express did not leave on the 15th, as was expected, but leaves to night. To day we moved camp four miles up the river, where we shall remain for the present. Governor Stevens is safe, and will be here to-morrow night. He writes in the right tone; he goes in for giving the red-skins a

The wounded of the command are all doing well, and are fast recovering; the Multnomah boys are all well and in fine spirits. More Yours, truly,

Burning of the Capitol. The capitol building at Salem has been entirely destroyd, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The territorial library was entirely consumed value probably about \$6,000 or \$8,000. The total loss of the building and library will not fall much short of \$40,000. The papers and journals of the present session were destroyed, principally, and will occasion great incon-venience to the assembly in its further duties.

Washington Territory. The Puget Sound Courier of December 21st

"We are informed that the Indians have commenced the work of destruction in this vicinity by burning the house and smith-shop of a German, situated on what is known as Puyailup plains; this house was situated about six miles from this place, and not more than a mile from other houses occupied by other families. This is, doubtless, but the beginning of their work, which will no doubt be followed up on every opportunity. The heavy timber which skirts the prairie to the eastward is peculiarly favorable to predatory incursions by hese miscreants, and we shall not be surprised to hear of the burning of all houses in portion of the prairie Sandwich Islands.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 29th of December. Our previous dates were to the

In accordance with the appointment by Mr. Gregg, United States commissioner, the King has approved of Daniel C. Bigelow, esq., as consul of the United States at Lahaina, in place of George M. Chase, esq., deceased, until the pleasure of the President shall be known.

Election of United States Senator for Maryland.

The two branches of the Legislature yesterday in joint convention elected Anthony Ken-nedy, esq., of this city, a Senator of the United om the 4th of March, 1857, to succeed Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, whose term then expires. This is in accordance with the previous action of the caucus of the political majority of that body held the night before. The vote In the year 1849 he married the daughter of receiving 62 out of 75 votes cast. The democrats appear to have voted blanks, there being welve such, while one vote was cast for Mr. Pratt. A resolution had been adopted the previous day by the Senate for postponing the election till the 27th instant, but the House refused to concur. It will be seen that some exsome conflict of prerogative in the case—which, however, we should hardly think trouble. The vote cast for Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of this city, in the Know-nothing nominating caucus, it seems, embraced only three members of the Baltimore city delegation .- Baltimore Sun of 15th.

> Julius-Sam, did you eber notice wot a good place de Park street berryin' ground would be for a hotel. Sam - De lanlord couldn't make money out ob one dar.

Julius-Why? heads about it .- Boston Post

the United States ! rs, a Dominican paper, received by a wal, we have the following:

the government of those claiming to exercise political authority in this State. Asto Mr. Marcy's ignorance we have nothing to say. We have no means of knowing how long it takes knowledge-of which all the rest of the world is possessed—to find its way into the State Department; nor to what extent the attention of a minister of State, specially charged with the foreign relations of his government, may be pre-occupied with the affairs of a party at home, to the exclusion of information from abroad.

portion of any party, have given their assent to

It may be that the urbane Secretary of State has had so much to do with Hards and Softs, Know-nothings, Black Republicans and spoils, that he has never heard of the two year's war which has lately prevailed between the Liberals and Serviles of Nicaragua; if the nine months siege of Granada by Jerez, with an army at one time amounting to two thousand men; of the invitation extended to American Democrats by the accomplished and lamented Castillon; f the acceptance of the offer by General Valker; of his arrival with fifty-six men; of the little army entrusted to him by Castillon, n which the native force was never less than three to one of the Americans, who were them selves citizens of Nicaragua by adoption; nor of the bloody fight at Rivas; nor of the battle and victory of LaVirgen; nor the brilliant novement by which in conjunction Valle and Laussrage, and other gallant native democrats, he surprised and took Granada and restored peace, which for three months has remained unbroken throughout Nicaragua, and unthreatened, unless by Mr. Marcy and his confederates, foreign refugees, and political speculators at

Mr. Marcy's ignorance, we repeat, is none of our business, even if he stills think Nicaragua is in South America, as he once said to a istinguished gentleman of our acquaintance. But then he undertakes to question the validity of a foreign government, and to express an pinion upon its relations to its own citizens, serves a rebuke, and he has gotten it, as will be seen from the following decree of President Rivas, and the letter of Don Fermin Ferrer to the Hon. J. H. Wheeler.

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants. Knowing with certainty that the Governmen of the United States, in opposition to the pub-lic opinion of that nation, declines to recognise the present Administration of Nicaragua, and

P. H. French, its present accredited Minister near that cabinet, in use of its powers: To the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, Resident Minister

of the United States in Nicaragua. SIR: My Government being well convinced hat the present Cabinet at Washington, contrary to the popular wish of that nation, re fuses its recognition, it becomes incumbent upon me to notify you that the powers con-ferred on Mr. P. H. French, the present finister of Nicaragua, near the United States, have been this day revoked, and that he has been commanded to return to this city. At the same time I have to communicate to you n the name of my Government, that in conideration of the aforesaid conduct of the Government which you represent, all communication with you in the character of a Minister, resident of the United States, is from this day forward suspended. I have the honor to offer you the assurance

my highest consideration. FERRER.

ARTICLE 1. All official communication with the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, Minister of the Government of the United States, residing in this epublic, is suspended.

ARTICLE 2. All the powers conferred upon Colonel P. H. French, as Minister Plenipoten tiary near that nation, are revoked.

ARTICLE 3. Let this decree be communi

cated to whom it may concern, and to the said Colonel P. H. French, that he may return to this capital to give an account of his mission. Given in Granada, the 22d day of the month of January, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS. To the Minister General, the Licentiate Dox

Know-nothing among the Monks-His Opinion of Them. Dr. Foote, of Buffalo, who is travelling in Europe with ex-President Fillmore, has written

several very interesting letters to the Buffalo Commercial. While at Florence they visited a monastery, of which the Dr. writes: Yesterday we went to the Pharmacy of the connected with the church of Santa Maria Novelia. In this monastery the monks devote their leisure hours to operations not nuch more recondite than those of an English gentle woman in the good old times, when a distillery room and the conservation of sweet herbs, and the preparation of perfumed waters were essential to her character. The rooms into which ordinary visitors are admitted, are

of good dimensions, and handsomely decorated. he people are very civil and attentive, and the articles they sell—such as perfumery, soaps, and scented waters—are the best of their kind. The dispensary is admirable, and is a noble The little courts are stocked with choice and beautiful plants, cultivated in the best manner. We Protestants are apt to consider the monks mere drones; perhaps worse, for profligacy is often imputed to them. My acquaintance with them-and I have known them in various countries-leads me to a different conclusion. There may be bad men among them-there are in most societies, but, as a body, I think them sincere, though in an erroneous belief. The monotony of ives must press heavily upon them at times, and many make efforts to relieve it by engag-ing in various pursuits, which will occupy their ninds. Science and literature are deeply indebted to the monks. To the Benedictines especially, classical learning has obligations can never repay.

The Birth Place of Washington.

A communication from Gov. Wise was read before the Virginia Legislature on Monday, containing a proposition from Mr. Lewis W. in Mr. Kennedy's favor is so large as to indicate that he had secured about the whole strength of the Knownothing membership, he George Washington, and of the home and the letter all the terms of their respective contracts. graves of his progenitors in America, provided the State shall cause these places to be perma nently enclosed, and shall mark the same by suitable tablets to commemorate those notable spots. The communication was referred to a select committee.

> drunkard, was taken from the railroad track Freetown might support a police court.

DEAD .- Mrs. Elizabeth H. Evans, author of of religious poems.

From a translation in the New York Tribuna

the 22d of December the battles of Sar Tome and Cambronal were fought, both com-mencing at the same hour. The battle of San Tome lasted five hours; that of Cambronal slittle less. At San Tome only a small number of Dominicans were actually engaged, although they had the moral support of a large body of reserve. This was not brought into action, a the generals did not consider it necessary They thought it would be a waste of powder The two armies disputed the victory for a while out at last victory declared for our heroic sol diery, whose impetuous charge nothing could resist. The four divisions of the enemy, in

complete as they were, could not have amount ed to less than 6,000 men. "In the middle of the battle, Brigadier Gen-eral Jose Maria Cobral engaged Lafleur, the commander in chief of the hostile army, in single combat, and killed him on the spot. He ent the speils of the Haytien commander to santana, who has forwarded them to his capi al, where they are now to be seen. Six hun dred and ninety-five of the enemy have been counted as slain on the field of battle, and 85 nilitary chests, among other things, were taken.
"Colonel Martinez pursued the enemy with 500 cavalry, overtook them at Las Matas, and from that point drove them from our soil. In their disorderly flight the Haytiens lost a great number killed; it cannot be ascertained exactly

how many.
"At Cambronal the enemy left upon the field of battle 350 killed—among them their Commander-in-Chief, Garass; and, as the prisoners say, two regiments had full employ ment in carrying off the wounded.

"They intrenched themselves at Neyba, where General Loza, acting in accordance with instructions from General Santana, besieged them,

and, cutting off their supply of water, maddispositions for an assault, on the 24th. The enemy, however, fled under cover of the night. "As soon as our army were apprised of this, wo battalions were detached in pursuit, which

occasioned immense loss to the enemy. Every where he has been shamefully routed.' The Vice President of the Dominican Re public, Manuel de Regla Mota, in two proclamations, enclosed the following reports from

Santanna: "On the 24th, I received from General Loza detailed account of the battle gained by him in El Cambronal, on the 22d, and the affair at Neyba-the brave regiment of Neybra being in the vanguard. The upshot of it is, that the field of battle was garnished with 287 of the enemy killed—as nearly as they could be count-ed—a great number of wounded, three prisonrefuses to enter into relations with the Hon. ers, military chests, guns, munitions, with other articles, including some documents. In this battle General Dadas, who commanded the

livision, was killed." "At 6 o'clock last night I gave you notice that I had the enemy blockaded, that his supplies of water were cut off, and that our as vanced guards were near enough to speak with the enemy; but as the time of day was not pro oitious for the attack, we waited anxiously for daybreak. At evening, however, comprehending from what he had suffered, that another battle would be complete destruction to him since the orders I had given were to charge with lance and sabre immediately after the first discharge, and assault their intrenchments, the enemy, having obtained notice of my order, left the village under cover of night greatest silence, and without setting fire to it as is their custom. As soon as our advanced guards perceived from the silence, after their departure, that they were gone, I ordered an

entry into the village and sent two battalions of troops in pursuit of the enemy.
"We have buried more than 300 of their dead ithout searching in the ravines and thickets there they hid themselves. The prisoners whom we have taken say that so many were whom we have taken say that so many were of fare allowed are as follows:

For each passenger for not over one divisions which took part in this action, to

Col. Martinez writes to Contreras and Perez, the generals in command in the south, the following account of Las Matas:

"Towards night we took up our position in ront of the Village of Las Matas, which was held by the enemy. We gained possession of the fort, and turned one piece of artillery upon the village. The enemy was immediately thrown into the most complete disorder, and evacuated Las Matas without even setting fire to it. Our troops are following, and will pursue them beyond the border." greater than his legal fare, he is guilty of having

M. A suspected poisoning in Manchester y a son of a father for the purpose of getting a life insurance of £200, a case of two childre in the same city, drugged to death by the parents for the sake of a £5 fee from a burial club, have shocked all England. "For years (says the Times) the calendars of English Assize have presented in almost every shire, especially in the mining districts, cases with-out number of poison administered by wives to their husbands, and of fathers to children, for the purpose of obtaining some small pittance burial clubs so common in England. and whose cases were but a miniature of this Palmer picture." These are the deadly fruits of the mammonism of English life; and they will be repeated here and everywhere where the same vice infests society.

RACHEL AND HER AMERICAN TRIP.-The New York Tribune, speaking by the "card," says, that the net profits of the Rachel troupe in Boston and New York, were \$60,000. The cold (?) which has prostrated her energies, and finally compelled her to seek Paris and her physicians, was contracted in Boston, and be came confirmed by the extraordinary exertions of her last fortnight in New York, and still further aggravated at Philadelphia, where she played Camille in a house chilly with the cold of wint r, and without the necessary means of warming. She became there dangerously ill, but recovered sufficiently to go to Charleston, where, after remaining some time, she gave Adrienne Lecouvreur, her last representation in America. Thence to Havana in the hope of entire recovery through the favorable inflaence of the climate; but no such happy result followed. It was here found necessary to break up the enterprise, and nearly all the members of the company went home, Mile. Rachel, un-

THE KING CRAB .- The Newark Daily Adertiser, in an article on the geological survey of New Jersey, thus describes one of the animal products of that State: The King Crab, known as horse foot, king crab or sea spider, is comception is taken by some in the Legislature to
the accomplishment of this election at this
time, on the ground that Mr. Pratt's term not
baving expired by a year or more, there is
baving expired by a year or more, there is

** Matters and things in Freetown, Mass.,
are discouraging. Hatch Bailey, a tin pedlar,
stole a watch; John West stole several bags of
meal, more or less codfish, and half a barrel of
them for nearly 40 miles. They weigh about correction as a common drunkard, on complaint of his father David Hill; Jack Lyon, another up on a mile of beach in one season. They are used for feeding hogs; the eggs are shovel just before the cars cut him in two; and David ed up in wagon loads and carried off to feed S. Hathaway was knocked down by Mrs. Seth chickens. As manure their effects are remark-clark with a billet of wood for licking her son.

Freetown might support a police court.

for the purpose.

SEVERE WEATHER SOUTH .- The freezing o "The Land Far Away," and many other poems, died at Painesville, Amelia county, Va., a few days since. She was well known in the poetical world as "Flora," and a few years since tradition fails to furnish a parallel. "The length is set down as a circumstance unprecedented in the memory of any one living, and dented in the formish a parallel. "The Sam—Kase, dar would be too many dead occupied a prominent place among the writers of religious poems. "oldest inhabitant" has for once been deficient in a record.

m of a Know Nothing's dwelling. Enter little boy very much excited,

Little Boy.—"Oh pa! get your gun quick
and come out here; there's a great big Irishman down in the alley, eating a water-melor

the prettiest shot you ever saw, come quick."

Know Nothing.—" Hush! sonny, don't make
a noise; there's two Dutchmen coming down the street, and I think I can get them in range

and tumble them down with one shot! DO. The Express says "a good liar" is wanted in Jansas to correspond with the Nev York Tribune or Kickapoo Ranger.

FATHER MATHEW, instead of being at the Fejee Islands, as has been stated, is said to be in Ireland, having sometime since returned from Maderia, whither he proceeded a year or so ago for the benefit of his health.

At our house, at home, we've a sweet little bady, As fat as a 'coon in the fall; And for mischief, fun, music, or whatever it may

be, Of brats he's the general of all: With cheeks like two roses, With prettiest of noses. Endeared is our Moses. By every fond tie; In fair and foul weather, He serves as a tether, To bind us together-My Betsy and I.

curtain, His means for employment ne'er fail; And though hushed be his gabble of mus certain, When he drags the old car by the tail.

from morning, full blossomed, till night draws her

he drags the old car by the Now calling and bawling, And falling and sprawling, And mauling and squalling At work and at play; In the dish-water padding, Or Jowler pack saddling, Or about fiddle-faddling. He passes the day.

The his third year is ended this present Septem He's equal to any at five; at two he could "put on" as well, I ren As the best "shoulder striker" alive;

In consideration Of his qualification Pm in contemplation
Of placing him where
All the Mrs. Duncans.
And all the Mrs. Flunkins. Will say he's "some punkins" And that is-- "THE FAIR."

There's nought can escape his minutest inspec Displayed on the toy-seller's boards;

tion.
To the nicest the pantry affords. He's just in condition To meet competition, At the grand exhibition, The rogue, with time eyes-There's one thing—depend on't; To make a quick end on't; If he can lay hand on't— He, sure, takes the prize

REGULATIONS CONCERNING HACKS AND HACKMEN.

HOW TO KNOW WHO THE HACKMAN IS .are required to be licensed, and to have the number of their licenses to be painted in black figures of not less than two inches in depth, on the front and side of each lamp attached to such carriage or, if there be no lamps, the numbers shall be co-spicuously painted on each side of the driver

In case any stranger or other person leed self aggrieved by any hack-driver, let him obtain the number of the back. How to reach him with the law is hereafter pointed out.

RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW.—For each

three miles..... When detained on route over five minates, driver to be allowed in addi-

tion, for each quarter of an hour de The above are the rates allowed between break and So'clock P. M. After S P. M. the rates

mile and a half..... for detentions, for each quarter of an

RIGHTS OF PERSONS HIRING HACES. more than two persons are in a back the driver i not permitted to take up another passenger without the consent of persons already in his back.

When any number of persons employ a back the driver is not allowed to take up any other pes-

senger, provided the occupant will pay him th Hackmen are allowed to receive a greater con offered by the passenger; but if he receive the same without informing the passenger that it is

demanded the illegal fare.
In Cases of Refusal by Hacemen to take Pas SENGERS.—Hackmen are required by law to carry all passengers rendering them the legal fare, unless previously engaged for the time necessary to transport passengers offering him the fare under a penalty of five dollars.

When a hackman shall refuse to take passengers

gers, on the pien of a previous engagement, he is required to give the name and residence of the person by whom he is so engaged, under a perait If it should appear that the pica of a previous engagement was a false one, or that the informa-tion of the name and residence of the person given

by the hackman was false, then the hackningurs a penalty of five dollars. PRINALTY FOR DEMANDING ILLEBAL PARK-The penalty for demanding a higher rate of fare for the transportation of passengers, is five dollars for each offence; and the person paying the illegal fare may recover back the amount over and above the sum allowed by law.

Where illegal fare is demanded or received of a

stranger, or any person who shall not at the time have resided twelve months in the city, the pen-alty for so doing is double, or ten dollars for each Strights.—The rates of fare and all the

ditious, terms, and penalties, prescribed by law for the regulation of backney carriages, apply to all sleighs running for hire within the city of Wash-DRIVERS.-No person under sixteen years of age s allowed by law to drive any back, cab, or sleigh for hire in this city, under a penalty of five dollars
How to VINDICATE THE LAW.—Strangers and

others arriving in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who shall apply to a hackman for the use of his vehicle and be refused, or who shall be asked and required to pay over and above the legal rates of fare, will observe the number on the back, and immediately inform the police officer whose duty it is to be in attendance at the depot. That officer will protect the passenger from mir ition, secure him a back, and prosecute the of feeding hackman. Any refusal or neglect by the police officer at the

depot to execute the law in this respect he known will be followed promptly by his dismissal.

Strangers reaching the depot from steambours
or other places from whom illegal fare is demanded
will apply to the police officer in attendance, whose
daty it is to ascertain whether the fare demanded be illegal, and if so, to prosecute the offending

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sixty engravings, by Samuel A. Bard. The Heiress of Haughton, or the Mother's Secret, by the auther of Aubrey Castle. Avon. &

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